

Date: Sun, 6 Nov 94 12:08:47 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>  
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu  
Precedence: List  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #1194  
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest                      Sun, 6 Nov 94                      Volume 94 : Issue 1194

Today's Topics:

ANARTS RTTY NEWS 30/10/94  
Contacting the MIR. Help!  
EXAM Software  
GPS/PC Interface help  
Ham stores in London ?  
How good is 10 db 2 meter yagi?  
Maws Coad and Spelinge  
Motorola Amateur Group????  
NYC MARATHON  
R.S. 2 Meter Amplifier???  
repeaters and intermodulation  
Ten Tec T\*Kits 2M Amp

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

-----

Date: 2 Nov 1994 01:12:22 +1100  
From: dave@eram.esi.com.au (Dave Horsfall)  
Subject: ANARTS RTTY NEWS 30/10/94

[ ANARTS - Australian National Amateur Radio Teletype Society ]

ANARTS News 30/10/94

This is VK2TTY VK2TTY the official station of the  
Australian National Amateur Radio Teleprinter Society,  
which includes all digital modes, with the weekly broadcast

on the following frequencies:

3.545 MHz	0930 UTC	VK2BQS (Jim)
7.045 MHz -3	0030 UTC	VK2CTD (Col)
14.070 MHz (amtor/fec)	0030 UTC	VK2DPM (Alan)
14.091 MHz	0030 UTC	VK2BQS (JIM)
146.675 MHz	0030/0930 UTC	VK2JPA (PAT)
144.850 MHz (ax25 bbs)		VK2JPA AT VK2RWI (or VK2AAB)
146.675 MHz (rtty mmbbs/repeater)		VK2RTY

Bits, bauds, baubles and bangles

by Jim Piper, KD6YKL

Back in the days of yore (not mine, yore), when digital communications meant interrupted continuous wave (CW), folks measured transmission rates in worde per minute. Then came Teletype and the favored -yardstick- for information transmission rates became the baud (after French keyboard pioneer Emile Baudot).

As speed advanced to 300 baud, that measure of transmission rate over a digital communications link (which can be a telegraph wire or a radio path) served well. But technology continued to press forward. As rates passed 1200 bits per second (bps), 300 baud began to seem smallish.

Todays fibre-optic lines allow data rates as high as 2.5 gigabits per second (2,500,000,000 bps). Even our relatively narrow UHF ham bands can easily carry data at 9,600 bps.

Most hams use baud to describe data rate regardless of the transmission medium. Yet confusing baud and bps clouds the discussion of data transmission rates. (Its a little like asking what time it is when you want to know how much time is left).

The problem with the indiscriminate use of the term baud stems from a misunderstanding of its meaning. According to Webster, the IEEE and the ARRL, a baud is - a unit of signalling speed equal to one discrete condition or event per second. In CW, a -discrete signalling condition- occurs each time a radio transmitter is keyed on or off.

How does this relate to baud/ If you key your transmitter at the rate of 5 words per minute and the average word length is

six characters, and each character has an average of three dits and dahs, you are producing 180 symbols per minute (5 WPM x 6 x 6). You could say that you were transmitting CW at 6 baud because you are transmitting an average of 360 discrete conditions per minute, or 6 per second. Of course, we normally don't describe CW rates in baud, but in words per minute.

One often hears packet radio and voice frequency modems discussed in terms of baud. The actual rate at which data (i.e., digital information) flows depends on the ratio of bits per baud. Baud rate and bit rate are equal only at speeds of 300 baud and below, and only for FSK modulation without parity bits. Other modulation schemes such as phase-shift keying (PSK, BPSK, and QPSK), CLOVER, etc., stuff more bits into each baud. That's why, for the sake of accuracy, I encourage you to use the much less confusing bits-per-second measure rather than the baud.

(Just kidding about the baubles and bangles).

Reprinted from the Digital Journal October 1994

-----  
IPS WEEKLY REPORT  
-----

21 OCTOBER - 27 OCTOBER

ISSUE No 43

DATE OF ISSUE: 28 OCTOBER 1994

INDICES:

DATE	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
10CM	88	86	84	82	89	93	93
A	1	18	37	24	8	8	( 7 ESTIMATED)
T	27	37	15	15	-21	7	38

SOLAR ACTIVITY WAS VERY LOW 21ST, AND 26TH-27TH OCTOBER, AND LOW 22ND-25TH.

THE GEOMAGNETIC FIELD AT LEARMONTH (WA) WAS QUIET 21ST,

INCREASING TO UNSETTLED TO ACTIVE ON 22ND. ON 23RD THE FIELD WAS AT ACTIVE TO MINOR STORM LEVELS, RETURNING TO UNSETTLED ON 24TH, QUIET ON 25TH, AND QUIET TO UNSETTLED 26TH-27TH OCTOBER.

IONOSPHERIC F2 CRITICAL FREQUENCIES WERE NEAR PREDICTED MONTHLY VALUES 21ST-24TH OCTOBER, THEN UP TO 20 PER CENT BELOW PREDICTED VALUES ON 25TH-26TH. ON 27TH THE FIELD WAS ENHANCED 15-30 PER CENT DURING LOCAL NIGHT.

FORECAST (28 OCTOBER - 03 NOVEMBER)

SOLAR: LOW

GEOMAGNETIC: ACTIVE TO MINOR STORM LEVELS ON 30 OCTOBER, UNSETTLED TO ACTIVE OTHERWISE.

IONOSPHERIC: NEAR NORMAL UNTIL 31 OCTOBER, 15 PER CENT DEPRESSIONS EXPECTED THEREAFTER.

COURTESY OF IPS RADIO AND SPACE SERVICES

-----

VK2SG RTTY DX NOTES 21 OCT 94

VK2SG RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 21 OCT 1994 (BID RTDX1021)

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO DJ3IW AND THE CENTRAL EUROPE DX CLUSTER DB0SPC, I5FLN, JA3MNP, WB2CJL, W5KSI, W6/G0AZT, WA0PUJ, WF5T, AND THE NJ0M NODE OF THE MINNESOTA DX PACKET CLUSTER NETWORK.

BANDPASS:

FRIDAY 14

0020-14085 8R1TT QSL P.O. BOX 5194, RICHMOND, CA 94805

0140-7082 8R1TT

1342-21087 3DA0CA QSL TO JON RUDY, BOX 329, MBABANE, SWAZILAND

1409-21052 8R1TT

1836-14087 PJ7/N60XR

1949-14086 ET3SID

2053-14086 VK2KM

2250-14091 Z21HD

SATURDAY 15

0227-7090 KP2N  
0334-7084 8R1TT  
0341-3603 N9NCX  
0819-14076 3X0DEX  
0836-14085 9K2HN  
1218-14085 8R1TT  
1218-14088 PJ7/N60XR  
1238-14084 OH2GI  
1247-14087 8R1K  
1249-14083 RU3AT  
1426-14091 VS6WV  
1446-14084 5H3JA  
1540-14087 JW0I  
1558-21089 Z21HD  
1647-14080 V85GA  
1650-21082 ZS6ARF  
1916-21092 5W1MM  
2148-21092 V63AS QSL JA3JA  
2347-21078 A35MW  
2349-21097 VK6GOM

SUNDAY 16

0544-7035 ZL3GQ  
0957-21092 TZ6FIC  
1001-21091 9Q5ARJ  
1004-21081 A71EY  
1158-7031 5W1MM  
1210-7030 V63AS  
1218-21093 YB2CPO  
1234-21083 8R1TT  
1314-21084 OS6AA  
1534-21094 KP2N  
1612-21082 SV1NA  
1617-21078 SV2FN  
1705-21087 Z21HD  
1803-14089 9K2WA  
1824-21091 5W1MM  
1942-21085 V63AS  
2057-21086 A35CT  
2303-21081 AH6JL  
2311-21092 NH6XM

MONDAY 17

1208-14086 OS6AA  
1223-14083 9K2IC  
1231-14084 8R1TT  
1238-14086 UT5PF

1642-21088 GW3SFU  
2137-14084 NL7CH

TUESDAY 18

1422-14089 S53X  
1458-21081 8R1TT  
1635-21081 3DA0CA  
1827-14088 OD5PL

WEDNESDAY 19

0017-14091 UA0SMF  
0040-14086 ZP6CC  
0125-14086 JT1CS  
1205-14083 UX2FXF QSL VIA G3WKI  
1225-14086 CU1AC  
1229-14086 CU1EC  
1435-14087 VQ9JB  
1751-21084 8R1TT

THURSDAY 20

1257-14085 CU1AC

NOTES OF INTEREST:

NAMIBIA - THE TEAM OF N9NS, N0AFW, NH6UY, AH9B, AND WA0PUJ WILL OPERATE V51/ FROM 23 OCTOBER THROUGH 6 NOVEMBER. BEFORE AND AFTER THE CQWW SSB CONTEST, IN WHICH THEY WILL OPERATE AS V51T, LOOK FOR THEM ON RTTY. QSL ALL CONTACTS TO WA2FIJ.

UGANDA - PAUL, WF5T WILL AGAIN OPERATE FROM UGANDA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, AS 5X1XT, ON BOTH CW AND RTTY. QSL TO WF5T.

LAOS - LOOK FOR MINORU, JA3MNP BETWEEN 20-27 OCTOBER OPERATING AS XW3MNP. QSL TO P.O. BOX 59, KYOTONISHI 616, JAPAN.

FOR NEXT WEEK'S BULLETIN, SEND YOUR BANDPASS AND NOTES OF INTEREST TO LUCIANO, I5FLN AT ZS5S.ZAF.AF.

GOOD HUNTING ES 73 DE JULES W2JGR AT W5KSI.#NOLA.LA.USA.NA.

(VIA HF AMTOR)

-----  
Apologies, but we do not have the ARRL DX this week at time of writing and despatching the news. Next week, we hope.

-----  
Society information

The Society may be contacted at : PO Box 860, Crows Nest 2065 Australia, for such matters as membership and general enquiries. Enquiries can also be made by packet to the President (Col) VK2CTD, or the Secretary (Pat) VK2JPA at VK2RWI.

News items may be sent to Broadcast Officer PO Box 60 Blacktown 2148 Australia, or by packet to VK2JPA at VK2RWI. Email addresses for the Broadcast Officer are :

patl(at)pitt.commusic.su.oz.au

The Society welcomes news items on any digital subjects from anywhere in the broadcast coverage area. We are looking forward to news from your areas to let other amateurs know what you are doing in the hobby. Hope to hear from you.

73s de Pat VK2JPA Broadcast Officer

That concludes the broadcast for this morning/evening.

--

Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) | dave@esi.com.au | VK2KFU @ VK2AAB.NSW.AUS.OC | PGP 2.6  
Opinions expressed are mine. | E7 FE 97 88 E5 02 3C AE 9C 8C 54 5B 9A D4 A0 CD

-----  
Date: Wed, 2 Nov 1994 18:13:33 GMT  
From: greg@core.rose.hp.com (Greg Dolkas)  
Subject: Contacting the MIR. Help!

Zack Lau (KH6CP) (zlau@arrl.org) wrote:

: Gary's analysis makes sense if you are interested maximizing the  
: time you can work MIR, as opposed to just working them once.  
:

Sorry, Zack, but I have to agree with Gary. In my experience working RS-10 over the past few years, a simple vertical antenna works best. I use a home-brew 5/8 J-pole most of the time, with 10-30 watts. On really bad passes (close to the horizon) I switch over to a 5 element beam aimed at the horizon. In the 50+ contacts made, I've experienced a high angle dropout once or twice, when the satellite was \*right\* overhead (89.something degrees). Those happen very rarely, and the dropout lasted less than a minute.

The problem with working satellites is that they're like the proverbial potato chips - once you've worked them you're hooked! The best advice is to get a setup which will maximize longer term enjoyment of this aspect of the hobby.

Now, for the original question - I believe I read in SpaceNews that MIR has had some power supply problems recently. There was a statement that one of the inhabitants was only on the air occasionally over Europe, which I extrapolate to there not being any ham activity over the rest of the planet. Your antenna and radio may be working just fine, but it takes two for a QSO. Be patient; they'll get things working again on their end. In the mean time, you might try some of the other Low Earth Orbit satellites - RS-10 or AO-27 would be good candidates (for phone; I'm not up on packet sats yet).

Greg KD6KGW

-----  
Date: Fri, 04 Nov 94 11:20:07 -0600  
From: Mark Tomany <Mark.Tomany@f747.n115.z1.fidonet.org>  
Subject: EXAM Software

Gu> From: guyk965862@aol.com (GuyK965862)

Gu> What is a good computer program I can get to help me study for the TECH  
Gu> licence. I am already a NOVICE!!

Check with your local Ham BBS and grab a copy of AUTOEXM.ZIP. The program name is Autoexam, and it generates random questions from the current question pool... I used it, and it works very well (at least for me!)...

73 es good luck

Mark N9WYS

... Computers are tools, but the Amiga is an instrument.

-----  
Date: Sun, 6 Nov 1994 09:28:03 +0000  
From: tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk ("Anthony R. Gold")  
Subject: GPS/PC Interface help

In article <CyL45K.I9q@freenet.carleton.ca>  
ab376@FreeNet.Carleton.CA "Mike Ligeza" writes:

>  
> I have a Garmin GPS receiver which I would like to interface with my PC.  
>  
> Does anyone have any info on the NMEA 0183 protocol referenced in the  
> manual? Or is there a more appropriate SIG where I might pose this question?



Try posting this to sci.geo.satellite-nav where the experts hang out and where you will get loads of help. Even garmin@tyrell.net chip in from time to time. Or email them at that address.

--

Tony - G3SKR / AA2PM / tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk

-----  
Date: Wed, 02 Nov 94 20:19:25 +0300  
From: "Dmitry E. Sorokin" <ds@kamiso.vladimir.su>  
Subject: Ham stores in London ?

Hi,

Can anyone let us know where can we find the hamradio related places in London ? Our friend will be there from the 10th of November and we'd like to prepare some information for him. We are looking for:

- ham radio magazines;
- catalogues of firms delivering radio rigs and homebrew kits;  
(our preferable interest is packet radio)
- ham stores to buy;  
and just
- radio amateurs to talk.

Thank you very much.  
Dmitry.

-----  
Date: 4 Nov 1994 10:23:39 GMT  
From: kebsch@pdb.sni.de (Waldemar Kebsch)  
Subject: How good is 10 db 2 meter yagi?

In <397j0m\$5go@wanchai.hk.super.net> s\_kwan@hk.super.net (Simon Kwan) writes:

< nothing > :-)

That are some parameters you should know for a comparsion with other antennas:

- forward gain (\*1)
- forward to backward ratio (\*1)
- view angle (-3db) horizontal (\*1)
- view angle (-3db) vertical (\*1)
- typical (V)SWR window < 2:1
- typical impedance
- max. power (FM, SSB, CW, RTTY, etc.)

- boom length
- number of elements
- wind load/wind resistance (\*2)
- \$\$

\*1 = A diagram would be very fine and gives you a lot of information!  
 Much more then numbers .. :-)  
 And ...: what are they talking about: db, dbi, dbm?

\*2 = I don't know the right word in English: "Last night we had a storm  
 (>100MPH)! All HAMS running the antenna 'xyz' should order a new one. :-)

Have fun ..

73 de DK3VN  
 Waldemar

--

Waldemar Kebsch (dk3vn), c/o Siemens Nixdorf Informationssysteme AG,  
 33106 Paderborn, Federal Republic of Germany, E-Mail: kebsch.pad@sni.de

-----

Date: Fri, 4 Nov 1994 08:52:53 GMT  
 From: dstock@hpqmdla.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton)  
 Subject: Maws Coad and Spelinge

Mr. Black (dmunroe@vcd.hp.com) wrote:

: Derek Wills <oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu> wrote:

<snip>

: >Readers are invited to collect their own statistics.

: No invitation is necessary. Many of the people on this group don't seem  
 : to be the type that would swallow unsubstantiated bullshit.

Derek is of British origin. I think he still uses a British  
 keyboard, with one or two special symbols on it - one of which prints in  
 ascii as an invisible smiley. You just have to guess at the size of the  
 smirk on his own face, too.

Spelling checkers, in the hands of those whom you'd think most need  
 them, turn into malapropism generators. Just look at the frequency of  
 its/it's they're/there/their from people using their native language.

Cheers

David GM4ZNX

-----  
Date: Fri, 04 Nov 94 11:31:01 -0600  
From: Mark Tomany <Mark.Tomany@f747.n115.z1.fidonet.org>  
Subject: Motorola Amateur Group????

IJ>I am trying to find out if there is such a thing as a Motorola User Group  
IJ>-- you know, hams who use Motorola gear, etc...

FM> I understand that the Motorola plant in Ft. Lauderdale, has its own Ham  
FM> club with 2 Meter repeater. I don't know if they are on Internet,  
FM> though. They used to have a periodic "Flea Market" on the company  
FM> parking  
FM> lot.

FM> I understand that the radio used by the Astronauts for the "SAREX"  
FM> experiment, is from the Ft. Lauderdale Motorola plant. Of course, it is  
FM> probably quite customized!

I could never understand why Motorola shunned the Amateur market...  
Lord knows there's enough of their equipment that's been modified for HAM  
use... Then again, could be the cost. ;-)

73 de N9WYS

... Mac error message: Like, Dude, something went wrong...

-----  
Date: Sun, 6 Nov 1994 10:36:05 GMT  
From: clay@panix.com (Clay Irving)  
Subject: NYC MARATHON

In article <784094212-0-56004@ns1.CC.Lehigh.EDU> Joe Herman  
<slammy@chop.isca.uiowa.edu> writes:

>Does anyone know if there will be any amateur radio activity with relation to  
>the New York City Marathon tomorrow morning? If so, could someone please Mail  
>me the freq's? 2m preferred - thanx in advance

Oh, I think there will be a little amateur radio activity! Approximately 400+  
volunteer amateur radio operators provide emergency communications for the  
marathon. I think there are 16 nets (logistics, medical, runner-drop out,

etc) operating on several 2m and 440 frequencies, but I don't have the exact frequencies.

[illegible]

Date: 6 Nov 1994 14:55:56 GMT  
From: ad779@detroit.freenet.org (John Hughes)  
Subject: R.S. 2 Meter Amplifier???

They have one in their catalog. I got tired of waiting for it to be delivered, and got a rfc 2-23 instead for about the same price (at a hamfest).

73...John, KE4RRG

Date: Thu, 3 Nov 1994 22:20:02 +0000  
From: tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk ("Anthony R. Gold")  
Subject: repeaters and intermodulation

In article <1994Nov1.175551.14378@dtint.dtint.com>  
allen@dtint.dtint.com "Allen Wallace" writes:

```
>
> Didn't I read an intermodulation artical in a QST a few years back? Does
> anyone have any good references or suggestions?
>
```

I suggest you get the duplexer cavity filters re-aligned.  
--

Tony - G3SKR / AA2PM / tgold@microvst.demon.co.uk

Date: Wed, 2 Nov 1994 16:04:17 GMT  
From: nlist@netcom.com (Michael L. Ardai)

Subject: Ten Tec T\*Kits 2M Amp

A while back, I flamed Ten Tec about their vaporware kits. While I am still waiting for the 2M transciever, the 2M amp kit showed up about three weeks after I ordered it. Now that I have actually built one of their kits, I would like to point out the quality of the kit and instructions.

The kit is a complete 2M amp 5Win -> 30Wout, and can be wired for either class AB or class C operation by changing two jumpers. It runs on 12 (13.8) volts and pulls 4-5 amps at full power. A nice two-hour kit (for an experienced kit builder). I would just recommend two changes - add a power switch, and add a jumper from the mounting screw of the SO-239 to the ground plane of the board. It worked the first time, and tuneup was a breeze, just needing a milliammeter, wattmeter, dummy load, and a diddlestick (plus the radio and supply, of course).

I have also purchased the Ramsey kit (I am evaluating them for the Boston ARC's next kit-building workshop), and the Ten Tec is by far the better kit.

(Quote from the Ramsey manual: "Cut off a 1-inch piece [of the supplied magnet wire] and form it as shown around the handle of a tool" - A tool? Eyeglass screwdriver? Sledgehammer??? :-)

/mike

Newsgroups: rec.radio.misc  
Subject: Ten Tec T\*Kit 2M Amp  
Summary:  
Followup-To:  
Distribution: world  
Organization: Utopia Planetia Shipyards - Mars  
Keywords:

A while back, I flamed Ten Tec about their vaporware kits. While I am still waiting for the 2M transciever, the 2M amp kit showed up about three weeks after I ordered it. Now that I have actually built one of their kits, I would like to point out the quality of the kit and instructions.

The kit is a complete 2M amp 5Win -> 30Wout, and can be wired for either class AB or class C operation by changing two jumpers. It runs on 12 (13.8) volts and pulls 4-5 amps at full power. A nice two-hour kit (for an experienced kit builder). I would just recommend two changes - add a power switch, and add a jumper from the mounting screw of the SO-239 to the ground plane of the board. It worked the first time, and tuneup was a breeze, just needing a milliammeter, wattmeter, dummy load, and a diddlestick (plus the radio and supply, of course).

I have also purchased the Ramsey kit (I am evaluating them for the Boston

ARC's next kit-building workshop), and the Ten Tec is by far the better kit.

(Quote from the Ramsey manual: "Cut off a 1-inch piece [of the supplied magnet wire] and form it as shown around the handle of a tool" - A tool? Eyeglass screwdriver? Sledgehammer??? :-)

/mike

```
--
\|/      Michael L. Ardai      N1IST      Teradyne ATB, Boston MA
-*-----
/|\      ardai@maven.dnet.teradyne.com      n1ist@netcom.com
-----
```

Date: Sun, 6 Nov 1994 11:00:31 GMT  
From: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)

References<1994Nov1.140712.4592@arrl.org> <Cyos3q.EI5@hpbmqoea.sqf.hp.com>,  
<1994Nov4.143932.7627@arrl.org>  
Reply-To: gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us (Gary Coffman)  
Subject: Re: Subject: W1AW steps on others?

In article <1994Nov4.143932.7627@arrl.org> zlau@arrl.org (Zack Lau (KH6CP))  
writes:

>David Stockton GM4ZNX (dstock@hpbmqmdla.sqf.hp.com) wrote:  
>: My UK licence requires me to have means of receiving on all  
>: frequencies that I transmit on. Is there anything similar in the US? it  
>: seems a sensible requirement.  
>  
>Actually there isn't. Ten Tec actually sold the 2510 Mode B satellite  
>station, which transmitted on 435 and converted 2 meters to 10 meters.  
>See the October 1985 issue of QST for a product review.  
>  
>I'm not sure how sensible the requirement is on the millimetric bands,  
>like 241 GHz. I'd consider it perfectly acceptable for someone to get  
>their transmitter going first, perhaps aligning it with some sort of  
>waveguide filter/detector, and then working on a usable receiver after  
>he has some known signal source (the transmitter). In some areas,  
>it might even make sense to set up a beacon and see who can hear it  
>first.

Let me echo Zack here. There's no rule specifically against the  
practice, aside from the catchall of "good amateur practice". I  
think that there are cases where, as Zack indicates, having the  
ability to radiate before having the ability to monitor, can be  
considered good amateur practice. I don't think that's the case

any longer on 2 meters or 70 cm, and probably not at 1.2 GHz or 2.3 GHz either for analog operations.

As an aside, the issue of terrestrial repeaters is somewhat special in that monitoring the repeater output can usually substitute for monitoring the input frequency because they are generally functionally equivalent. That isn't typically the case with satellite operations because local signals may not be repeated sufficiently well by the satellite to be heard successfully. Thus I consider it good amateur practice to monitor the uplink before starting a communication when using the amateur satellites. (I would agree that terrestrial operations in the footprint are a violation of the bandplan, so the terrestrial operators have to share culpability in this regard. But I think practices should be used by both parties to minimize interference where practical.)

Beacons also fall into a special category in that they are permitted \*one way\* transmissions. Operating satellite is not a one way activity. Through analog transponders, it can be considered a form of split frequency operation. How the FCC feels about the practice may differ.

The digital sats are another matter that falls into a grey area. I'm not at all sure how to deal with that issue. On the one hand, I'd like to say that automatic uplink channel monitoring for carriers should be used, but I'm not sure that's entirely practical for amateurs at this time. It is channelized operation, and so perhaps the onus should fall more strongly on terrestrial users to follow the bandplan in that case, IE the satellite operator has no other choice of frequency in the digital case, contrary to the case of analog transponder operations where moving a few kHz is practical.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		gary@ke4zv.atl.ga.us
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

-----

Date: Fri, 4 Nov 1994 02:20:33 GMT  
From: jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman)

References<5c.27673.23@pplace.com> <Cy5I2y.FF8@news.Hawaii.Edu>,  
<397eb5\$1i7@canada.unbc.edu>  
Reply-To: jeffrey@math.hawaii.edu  
Subject: Re: Real Hams

lyndon@canada.unbc.edu (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:

>jeffrey@kahuna.tmc.edu (Jeffrey Herman) writes:

>>Rather, you should study the history of amateur radio; without  
>>the ARRL lobbying for us over the last 70 or so years we wouldn't  
>>exist today. Surely if you have any interest in this hobby you  
>>wouldn't mind reading a bit about our history, no?

>What, specifically, did the ARRL do to ensure the continued existence  
>of Amateur Radio in Spain? Sweden? or Canada for that matter?

>

>Don't confuse your \*opinions\* with actual history.

>

>--lyndon VE7TCP (licensed for some number of years that isn't relevant  
>to this discussion)

Someone else already provided a fine answer to your question (funny how followups arrive days prior to the original article - why is that?), but I might add that the radio pioneers at the turn of the century were scattered about in many countries, and their government's were able to see first hand the important role radio and radiomen could play in the future of communications. Those experimenters were the amateurs of the day since radio was in its infancy, and thus there were no professionals at that point in time.

These are not my opinions. I've taken the time to read of the history of radio, since operating CW provided for my livelihood while serving in the US Coast Guard. Certainly, one should know the history of one's profession.

Jeff NH6IL

-----

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #1194

\*\*\*\*\*